Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 3. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858. NO. 19.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM & DERN, Publishers and Proprietors.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,) $1,50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less,	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square,	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	5 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	16 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices,			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change,			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, per year,			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square.

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

Presbyterian, Rev. A. B. CLARE, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Lecture Room. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening in the same room.

Methodist Episcopal, Rev. S. A. WILSON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening. Sabbath School in the Lecture Room at 2 o'clock, P. M. General Prayer Meeting in same room every Wednesday evening. Young Men's Prayer Meeting every Friday evening.

Evangelical Lutheran, (no Pastor.)—Sabbath School in the Lecture Room at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer Meeting in same room every Wednesday evening.

United Brethren, Rev. D. SPECK, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening.—Sabbath School in the Lecture Room at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening in same room.

Catholic, Rev. JOHN TWINON, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 3½ in the afternoon.

Baptist, (no Pastor.)—Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

African Methodist, Rev. SNYDER CAR, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening, in the old Union School House.

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and Hollidaysburg at	11 30 A. M.
Western "	8 00 A. M.
Hollidaysburg	6 15 P. M.
Eastern Through Mail	8 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern Through Mail,	8 35 A. M.
Western Way and Hollidaysburg,	12 00 P. M.
Eastern " "	7 00 "

Office open for the transaction of business from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., during the week, and from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. on Sunday.

June 4, '57-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Express Train	East	arrives	2,48 A. M.,	leaves	2,55 A. M.
" "	West	"	8,25 "	"	8,55 "
Fast "	East	"	6,30 P. M.	"	6,50 P. M.
" "	West	"	10,00 "	"	10,05 "
Mail "	East	"	12,00 "	"	12,20 "
" "	West	"	7,00 "	"	7,25 "

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, Mail Train East and West and with Fast Line East.

The BLAIRSVILLE BRANCH connects with Johnstown Way Train East and West, Express Train West and Mail Train East.

Dec. 21, '56-tf] THOS. A. SCOTT, *Sup't.*

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 281, meets on second Tuesday of each month, in the third story of the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Blumenthal Encampment, A. Y. M., No 10, meets on the third Tuesday of each month, in the third story of the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Altoona Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 374, meets every Friday evening, in the second story of the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Vernada Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 532, meets every Friday evening, in the third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 65, I. O. R. M., hold stated Councils every Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall, in the Masonic Temple. Council Fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath. A. IBERLE, *C. of R.* [June 25, '57-1y

Junior Sons of America, Camp No. 21, meets every Monday night in the third story of Patton's Hall, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President, Hon. George Taylor.—Associates, J. Penn Jones, David Caldwell.
Prothonotary—Joseph Baldridge.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—George Port. Deputy—John McClure.
District Attorney—Benj. L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—James Hutchison, David M. Conner, J. R. McFarlane.
Treasurer—S. Hoover.
Auditors—J. W. Tippery, S. Morrow, A. C. McCartney.
Poor House Directors—C. Guyer, George Weaver, Samuel Shiver.
Coroner—James Funk.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Dean.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob Good, J. M. Cherry.
Burgess—E. M. Jones.
Town Council—James Lowther, R. H. McCormick, John Allison, Peter Reed, Nelson Glanding.
President of Council—R. H. McCormick.
Clerk to Council—John McClelland.
Borough Treasurer—Jame Lowther.
School Directors—George. W. Patton, C. B. Sink, C. C. Mason, Geo. W. Sparks, Joseph Moist, Wm. C. McCormick.
Treasurer of School Board—Wm. C. McCormick.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Tax Collector—John McClelland.
Auditors—G. D. Thomas, Thos. McMinn.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—James McIntosh, David Corter.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West " Jacob Good.
" " North " Alexander Riling.
Inspectors—East Ward—B. A. Bock, Alex. Montgomery.
" West " J. H. Roberts, M. Claubaugh.
" North " Wm. Valentine, Wm. Reed.

C. J. HIRST, M. D. D. R. GOOD, M. D.

DRS. HIRST & GOOD TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity in the several branches of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Country calls regularly attended to.
Office, the same as heretofore occupied by Dr. Hirst.
By consent, D. R. Good refers to
J. M. Gemmill, M. D., Alexandria, Pa.
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon, "
Drs. Rose, Boyer and Fey, Williamsburg, Pa.
April 22, 1858-tf.

FLOUR.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to furnish a superior article of Flour, made from *round wheat*, at the Crystal Mill. Orders left with Mr. C. Jaggard will be promptly filled. June 12, '56-tf] S. C. BAKER.

PEA NUTS.—5,000 BUSHELS WILmington Pea Nuts in store and for sale by WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome. Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry or ground in oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.
1-tf.]

HENRY LEHR'S STORE IS IN John Lehr's old stand, nearly opposite McCormick's store, in North Ward. [June 18, '57-1y.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

500 DOZEN FRESH EGGS JUST received and for sale by J. L. ICKES.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

Select Poetry.

DER DEUTSCHMAN'S PHILOSIPHY.

SHUST NEAR MACKAY.

BY JOHANNES FRANK VON P. KROUPLES.

I've a tollar vot I spend,
But I've nothing for to lend,
For I nefer borrows noding, don't you see, Yohn Schmidt;
I've a pretty liddle frow,
Un I've vriends in plenty now,
Un a lot of preddy shildren at mine knee, Yon Schmidt;
I shaf noting to desire,
Ven I sit peside mine vire,
Un I schmoke mineself into a sleeping state, Yohn Schmidt,
I love der lager bier,
Ven it's good, un isn't dear,
I can trink 'pout sixty glasses in a day, Yohn Schmidt;
But hate der liquor law,
(Sooch a ding I nefer saw,)
Vot would dake our schnapps un lager all avay, Yohn Schmidt;
I love a Deutschen song,
'Pout a hundred verses long,
Mit a chorus for a tousand voices, too, Yohn Schmidt;
But I hate der snuffle psalm,
Vot isn't vorth a —— kreutzer,
For to sing it makes your face grow long un plue, Yohn Schmidt;
I love some Deutschen food,
Yaw! I likes it butty good,
Der spech un saurkrout, un salat slaugh, Yohn Schmidt;
But I hate der milk of schwill,
[illegible] meat dey nefer kill,
For it [illegible] time to hit a knock, Yohn Schmidt;
I love der bretty flowers,
Vot grows in garten bowers,
Der cabbage, un der radeesh, un der beet, Yohn Schmidt;
Un I hates der toads un frogs,
Un der sausage made of dogs,
Un eferyding vot isn't good to eat, Yohn Schmidt;
Now I've got a little shtare,
Un I sit pefore der door,
Un I sells der prandy schnapps un pretzel cake, Yohn Schmidt;
Un I dinks I'll butty soon
Haf a lager bier saloon,
Un den vot plenty money I will make, Yohn Schmidt;
Un ven enough I've got,
I'vill buy "a house un lot,"
Un a "corner grocery" I'll have peside, Yohn Schmidt;
Den so happy I vill be,
Mit mine schildren by mine knee,
Mit mine money, und mine frow, but mit no pride, Yohn Schmidt.

Select Miscellany.

ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL ENGLISHMAN.

AS RELATED BY HIMSELF.

I labor under a species of distress which I fear will at length drive me utterly from that society in which I am most ambitious to appear; but I will give you the history of my origin and present situation, by which you will be enabled to judge of my difficulties.

My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning but what he acquired at a charity school; but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage which he fancied would have made me happy, viz: a learned education. I was sent to a country grammar school, and from thence to the university, with a view of qualifying me for holy orders.—Here, having but a small allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and bashful disposition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardness which is the fatal cause of all my unhappiness, and which I now begin to fear can never be amended.

You must know that I am tall and thin in my person, with a fair complexion and light, flaxen hair, but of such extreme susceptibility of shame, that on the smallest subject of confusion my blood all rushes into my cheeks, and I appear a perfect full blown rose. The consciousness of this unhappy feeling made me avoid society, and I became enamored of a college life, particularly when I reflected that the uncouth manners of my father's family were little calculated to improve my outward conduct; I therefore had resolved on living at the university and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the posture of my affairs, viz: my father's death, and the arrival of an uncle from the Indies.

This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention, and it was generally believed that he was long since dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to close his brother's eyes. I am ashamed to confess what I believe has often been experienced by those whose education has been better than their parents, that my poor father's ignorant and vulgar language has often made me blush to think I was his son, and at his death I was not inconsolable for the loss of one whom I was not unfrequently ashamed to own.

My uncle was but little affected, for he had been separated from his brother more than 30 years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune, which he used to brag would make a nabob happy. In short, he had brought over with him the enormous sum of thirty thousand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never ending happiness.

While he was planning schemes of greatness and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cause I know not, but he was snatched from all his dreams of joy by a short illness, of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. And now behold me at the age of twenty-five, well stocked with Latin, Greek, and mathematics, possessed of an ample fortune, but so awkward and unversed in every gentleman-like accomplishment, that I am pointed at by all who see me, as the "wealthy, learned clown."

I have lately purchased an estate in the country, which abounds in what is called a fashionable neighborhood; and when you reflect on my parentage and uncouth manner you will darely think how much my company is courted by the surrounding families—especially those who have marriageable daughters. From these gentlemen I have received familiar calls and the most pressing invitations; and though I wished to accept their proffered friendship, I have repeatedly excused myself under the pretence of not being quite settled; for the truth is, that when I have rode or walked, with full intention to return their several visits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward resolving to try again to-morrow.

However, I have at length determined to conquer my timidity, and three days ago I accepted of an invitation to dine this day with one whose open, easy manner left me no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles distant, is a baronet, with about two thousand pounds a year, estate joining to what I have purchased. He has two sons and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden sister of Sir Thomas', at Friendly Hall, dependent on their father.

Conscious of my unpolished gait, I have for some time past taken private lessons of a professor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance," and though I at first found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of mathematics was of prodigious use in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjustment of the centre of gravity to five positions.

Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to see the ladies with tolerable intrepidity. But, alas! how vain are all the hopes of theory, when unsupported by practice!

As I approached the house, a dinner bell alarmed my fears lest I had spoiled the dinner by want of punctuality. Impressed with this idea, I blushed the deepest crimson as my name was repeatedly announced by the several livery servants who ushered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I saw.

At my first entrance I summoned all my fortitude and made my newly-learned bow to Lady Friendly; but unfortunately, in bringing back my left foot to the third position, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed close at my heels, to the nomenclator of the family. The confusion this occasioned in me, is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress, and of that description the number I believe is very small. The baronet's politeness by degrees dissipated my concern, and I was astonished to see how far good breeding could enable him to suppress his feelings, and to appear with perfect ease, after so painful an accident.

The cheerfulness of his lordship, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till at length I ventured to join in conversation and even to start fresh subjects. The library being richly furnished with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the several editions of the Greek classics, in which the baronet's opinion exactly coincided with my own.—To this subject I was led by observing an edition of Xenophon in sixteen volumes, which, as I had never before heard of such a thing, greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to examine what it could be. Sir Thomas saw what I was about, and, as I supposed, willing to save me trouble, rose to take down the book, which made me the more eager to prevent him; and, hastily laying my hand on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly; but, lo! instead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a wedgewood inkstand on the table under it.

In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm. I saw the ink streaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey carpet, and, scarcely knowing what I did, attempted to stop its progress with my cambric handkerchief. In the height of my confusion, we were informed that dinner was served up, and I with joy perceived that the bell which at first had so alarmed my fears, was only the half-hour bell.

In walking through the hall and suite of apartments to the dining room, I had time to collect my scattered senses, and was desired to take my seat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a firebrand, and I was just beginning to recover myself, and feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked-for accident, rekindled all my heat and blushes. Having upset my plate in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waist-coat, I tumbled the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes, my black silk breeches, were not stout enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation, and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed stewed in a boiling cauldron; but, recollecting how Sir Thomas had disguised his torture when I trod upon his toes, I firmly bore my pain in silence, and sat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidst the stifled giggling of the ladies and the servants.

I will not relate the several blunders which I made during the first course, or the distress occasioned by my being desired to carve a fowl or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce boat and knocking down a salt cellar; rather let me hasten to the second course, where fresh disasters overwhelmed me quite.

I had a nice piece of rich pudding on my fork when Miss Louisa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that stood near me; in my haste, scarcely knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal. It was impossible to conceal my agony. My eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and confusion, I was obliged to drop the cause of my torture on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compassioned my misfortune, and each advised a different application. One recommended oil—another water; but all agreed that wine was best for drawing out the fire, and a glass of cherry was brought me from the sideboard, which I snatched up with eagerness; but, O, how shall I tell the sequel!

Whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely designed to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already flayed and blistered. Totally unused to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat and palate as raw as beef, what could I do?

I could not swallow, and, clapped my hands upon my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted through my nose and fingers like a fountain, over all the dishes, and I was crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the servants, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet complete.

To relieve me from the intolerable state of perspiration which this accident had caused, without considering what I did, I wiped my face with that ill-fated handkerchief which was still wet with the consequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with streaks of ink in every direction. The baronet himself could not support this shock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I sprung from the table in despair, rushed out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace which the most poignant sense of guilt could have excited.

There, without having deviated from the path of moral rectitude, I am suffering torments like a "goblin" cursed. The lower half of me has been almost boiled, my tongue and mouth blistered, and I bear the mark of Cain, upon my forehead; yet these are but trifling considerations to the everlasting shame which I must feel whenever this adventure shall be mentioned.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Brownsville *Clipper* gives an instance of the miraculous escape of a boy of that place from instant death, which is without a parellel. A number of boys were playing ball in Brownsville when the ball falling into a well, a little boy, about ten years old, son of Mrs. Samuel Campbell, went to look for it, and loosing his balance, fell to the bottom, a distance of forty-five feet, there being about fifteen feet of water in the well. As he rose to the surface, he caught hold of the rope which happened to be lowered, with one hand, and with the other picked up the ball and put it into his pocket; he then seized the rope with both hands and was drawn up by his companions. He was not injured except by a slight bruise on the head, caused by striking on the bottom, and in half an hour he was again playing ball, quite forgetful of his remarkable escape from instant death.

☞ At a negro celebration lately an Irishman stood listening to the colored speaker expatiating upon government and freedom, and as the orator came to a 'period' from one of the highest, most poetical flights, the Irishman said:

'Bedad, he speaks well for a nagur, didn't he now?'

Somebody said, 'he isn't a negro—he is only a half negro.'

'Only a half nagur is it! Well, if a half nagur can talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole nagur might bate the prophet Jeremiah?'

A TURKEY HOP.

'Walk in, gentlemen, walk in! Come in, and see the turkeys dance! You won't wish you had'nt if you do see it!'

'Turkies dancing! Fact, and no mistake?'

'Come in and see, if you don't believe it. If 'taint so you can have back your tew shillin'. Perhaps them other gentlemen that's with you would like to come in tew. It's only tew shillin' any heow.'

This was a dialogue which I heard before the door of a showman in one of the midland counties.

I was one of 'them other gentlemen' referred to, and I disbursed the 'tews hillin' referred to, and entered, as did many others, who, similarly attracted, followed us into the show.

'Wal, gentlemen,' said the exhibitor, 'you see that 'ere long coop of turkeys.—Wal, I shall feed 'em fust, and pretty soon arter, when they begin to feel their oats (but that's a joke, 'cause we give 'em corn,) you'll see 'em begin to dance.'

The coop, which ran along the end of the exhibition farthest from the door, was about fifteen feet long, and must have contained some twenty or thirty turkeys; heavy fellows they were too, most of them; perfect treasures of a Christmas table.—Into this coop our exhibitor threw perhaps a peck of corn.

This was soon gathered up, not without much squabbling and fighting on the part of the feather recipients, who wanted to see fair play—that kind of "fair play" meaning which would give to the complainants the largest half of the 'provant.'

Presently it was all devoured; and the audience called for the performance as promised.

'Yes, yes,' said the exhibitor, 'don't be in tew big a stew. Give us time, if you please. Strike up, music—give 'em a lively teewn!'

At this, a cracked flute and an old black, greasy fiddle started off at very quick time, and sure enough, every turkey in the coop began to dance, hopping from one leg to another, crossing over, balancing chasseeing—doing everything, in short, knowing to the saltatory art, except 'joining hands, and 'turning partners.'

'Well, that is curious!' exclaimed the auditors, simultaneously. 'Never saw anything like it before.'

'No,' says the exhibitor, 'expect you did'nt. It's all in edication, as the poet says. I edicated them turkeys; and there ain't one on 'em that hasn't a good car for music.'

Hercupon he turned to the audience and added:

"Wal, you've seen it, and seen how natural they do it; now we want you to vacate the room, and give them a chance that's on the outside. There's new customers outside a waitin', and if you only tell 'em outside what you've seen with your own eyes, you'll be doin' a service to me, and give to them an equal pleasure with what you have enjoyed.'

This was done; the audience had retired, and another took its place including, however, one who had been an auditor at the last exhibition. The same scene was gone thro' with; the same feeding, 'music and dancing;' only it was observed that the motion of the turkeys was even more lively than before.

It struck the twice-observer that just before the music began, a man was seen to leave the room on both occasions; and, unnoticed, he stepped out himself the last time and saw the man busying himself with putting some light kindling wood under an opening beneath the show.

The mystery was now out. The turkey cage rested over a slow fire, with a thin tin floor, and when the music struck up, the fire had become so hot that the turkeys hopped about—first on one leg, then on the other—and changed positions, 'seeking rest and finding none,' till the fire had gone down, and they were ready for another feed!

It is proper to add that the showman got a sound thrashing from the enraged audience.

What I have Never Known.

I have never known a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair, where there was a rich man to compete with him.

I have never known a minister of the Gospel to be called from a higher to a lower salary.

I have never known a poor man to be respected because he was poor.

I have never known a merchant to continue his conversation with a poor man when a rich man enters his store.

I have never known a white-headed office hunter to be very conversant with a poor man after the election. I have never known any man to admit anybody to be better than himself.

I have never known a rich man but what was respected for his riches.

I have never known a man to be better than he should be.

I have never known a fashion too ridiculous to be followed.

I have never known a system of religion too absurd to find followers.

I have never known the order of nature reversed to please any man.

WEBSTER'S REPORTS.—One evening, not many years ago, while the Supreme Court was holding its session in Somerset county, some of the legal brethren were warming their legs before a blazing fire in a rural tavern, and conversing upon various matters pertaining to the profession. B. J. Bacon, whose long silence indicated that his mind was in travail with some great thought, broke out by asking if any of his brethren could relieve him from his trouble.

'I wish,' said he, 'to commence an action against a boy who was caught stealing apples. I find no case of the kind in any of the Reports, and I am at a loss for a precedent.'

The landlord overheard the question, and informed the verdan that he knew a case just in point.

'Ah!' said Bacon, 'in whose Reports shall I find it?'

'In Webster's,' said the landlord very gravely.'

'Webster's Reports? Well, now you speak of it, I think I do remember something like it there. Do you know the volume?'

'Yes, I do; I have a copy in the house if you would like to see it.'

'I would be greatly obliged to you for it, as I have left mine at home.'

The landlord stepped out, and soon returned with Webster's Spelling Book, and turning to the story—'An old man found a rude boy on one of his trees stealing apples'—passed the book to his legal friend, who threw it into the fire, in the midst of roars and laughter, and speedily made his disappearance.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance, but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with good weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read newspapers.

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with friends who seem to think that any indulgence of affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their family with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the proud and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. Who has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of the heart? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection? Cherish, then, your heart's best affection.

INDUSTRIOUS PRISONER.—An English paper publishes the sketch of the life of a prisoner composed by himself in Winchester jail. The original is in the shape of a printed book; the letters and words all having been cut of waste paper by the man, with his finger nails, as no knife or scissors were allowed him. After cutting out the words suitable to his purpose, he carefully pasted them in proper order to form a small book, comprising 22 pages. A piece of poetry addressed to his wife, is included in this singular production.

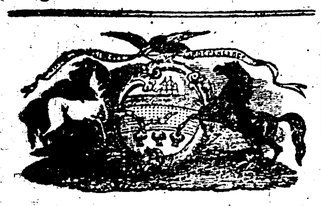
☞ A lady wishing the service of a dyer, was referred to an excellent workman, who was something of a wag in his line. The lady called, and asked, 'Are you the dying man?'

No, ma'am, I'm a living man—but I'll dye for you! promptly replied the man of many colors, putting the emphasis where it was needed.

☞ Vonce, ven I vas court mit Caterine, I vas go on my field potatos and corn. Vel, den I sees Caterine comin' der road, so I dinks to give her a boo, so I climbs a tree, and shist ash I vas going to boo him, I falls off on der fence and strikes a big knot hole in my pantaloons. Caterine vas laff, and makes me shame as a sheep mit a tief on his back—true as a book.

☞ Many of the brightest virtues are like stars—there must be night or they cannot shine. Without suffering, there can be no fortitude, no patience, no compassion, no sympathy. To enjoy life, you should be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself, but gives great zest to other things.

The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

☞ We see it stated that the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is now a fixed fact. It will be completed to Lock Haven in November. Mr. Morehead, the President, says that a locomotive and train of cars will pass over the entire road, from Philadelphia and Sunbury to Erie, before the expiration of Gov. Packer's term of office.

☞ The latest intelligence from Utah indicates more trouble with that unfortunate people. Gov. Cumming, it is reported, has been driven from Salt Lake City, but this is considered doubtful. The Mormons were in arms and determined to resist the troops to the last. The army at Fort Scott is said to be suffering for want of provisions, and were living on mule meat. Still later intelligence brings the alarming rumor that Capt. Marcy's supply train from Santa Fe had been cut off by the Mormons.

THE LATE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a call for the purpose, a Convention, intended to create public opinion in favor of the Slave Trade, was held, lately, in Montgomery, Alabama. It is stated to have proven a failure. The editor of the Richmond South, heretofore an ultra disunionist and a great advocate of the traffic in Slaves, delivered a speech on the occasion, denouncing in unqualified terms the unholy traffic; and the effect of the convention was to prove that the South did not sanction the Slave trade.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this popular periodical is received. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, we see, begins a thrilling Original Novelet, entitled "King Philip's Daughter." Hereafter, Mrs. S. will write exclusively for "Peterson's Magazine," her own having been merged into it, and her fine corps of contributors transferred to it also. This makes "Peterson" unapproachable in literary merit. A new volume begins with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms $2.00 per annum; or, Eight copies for $10.00. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Phila. A specimen may be seen at this office.

THE EDITORIAL UNION.—We learn that the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Union, which was to take place in Philadelphia June 16th, has, by the direction of the Executive Committee, been postponed till October 20th. The change has been made for various reasons. One is that many city Editors are out of town in June; the weather is hot and the city is dull; many Editors in the country cannot then leave home conveniently; and besides, October is a pleasanter month, when the election is over and all will be in a mood to enjoy the recreation and variety afforded by a meeting in Philadelphia. We hope there will be a good representation of country Editors.

ALMOST A DUEL.—In the House of Representatives, on the 2d instant, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, denounced a personal statement made by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, as false, when Mr. Hughes called him a liar. Mr. Harris replied, "it is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure." Mr. Hughes subsequently sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it. Through the influence of the friends of both parties the challenge was afterwards suspended, or temporarily withdrawn for explanation. Late in the evening an arrangement was made by which the offensive language was withdrawn by each in the order that it was uttered, and thus the difficulties have been amicably adjusted.

☞ The people of New Orleans, have been in an uproar for the last week, in consequence of the establishment of a Vigilance Committee in opposition to the city government. Both parties were strongly armed and determined to resist each other, but the latest accounts state that the Mayor had given in to the Vigilance Committee. Their election for city officers was held on Monday last, which resulted in the success of the American ticket by about three hundred majority.

National Feeling on the Decline.

"Look upon the bright side," says the old maxim; but in times of danger, "look upon the dark side," say we. "Look up! Look up!" is very good advice—sometimes; but, while walking through a den of rattlesnakes, "Look down! Look down!" is much better advice. Many a poor mortal has been ruined forever, by looking upon the bright side, when the dark side is dangerously dark—and how often has the "snake in the grass" proven a destroyer to the unconscious looker-up! A constant looking upon the bright side—a conscious sense of security has often lulled men to a sleep, the awakening from which has been a sad one. So, we fear, is it the case with the American people—always accustomed to prosperity and security, they are accustomed to look for these blessings, as a matter of consequence; and the anticipation of danger of any sort is drowned in these blessings. At this time, we think the American people need awakening; because we think there is danger—danger of the worst kind—danger consequent upon this failure to look upon the dark side. National feeling, beyond doubt, is on the decline; and what is more dangerous to our common welfare than this? Is it doubted that such is the fact? Every day's experience testifies to it. Twenty years ago, says an exchange, but one common country was known. Everything partook of a truly national spirit. A common bond seemed to unite every part of this great country together into a common brotherhood of States, whose destiny was the same, and the welfare of one was considered to be the welfare of all. A hint at sectionalism was deemed traitorous to the best interests of the country, and it was spurned by all just and right thinking men. There were, at those times, two great political parties, but they were national in their existence.—Every principle and every measure that was advocated by either was advocated on national grounds. Each party maintained that its success would promote the interests of the whole country. Indeed no party dared put forth or advocate a single principle that was not thoroughly national and applicable in every State of the Union.

Is this so now? What are the facts? Just the reverse. Sectionalism has entered into everything. National feeling has declined and the bond of common brotherhood has been to a great degree severed. Everything that is spoken of is agitated on sectional grounds. The question is not will it promote the interest, the happiness and prosperity of the whole country, but is it northern or southern in its character. That love of country that should unite individual unto individual throughout the entire country, stronger than chains, is daily becoming weakened and changed into hate. Men will not look with feelings of pride and admiration upon the progress of the country, but jealousy, hatred and malevolence usurp their place. Does any one portion of the country make progress, another is aroused to the highest degree of indignation.

Sectionalism is usurping everything.—That love of country, that feeling which should cause the exclamation,

"This is my own—my native land!"

is fast becoming extinguished, and a low, mean, contracted, selfish and unnational feeling is taking its place. We have nothing that does not partake of a sectional character, not excepting the present National Administration. We have hardly any national churches. It is the Church North, and the Church South.—It is the Presbyterian Church North, and the Presbyterian Church South. It is the Baptist Church North, and the Baptist Church South. It is the Methodist Church North, and the Methodist Church South, and so to the end of the catalogue.

A man that was considered to be a good Christian, living in either section of the country, can hardly be deemed so now, if living in one portion or another. Almost every Church in the country has been sectionalized, and preachers, instead of preaching the Gospel of the lowly Saviour, which was intended for all mankind, preach the Gospel North and the Gospel South, and woe to the people that live in either section, for they will be without hope or mercy.

There is indeed no place in which sectionalism is not now rampant. It is Northern or Southern, whatever may be the subject in contemplation. It is the argument on the street, and the conversation in the parlor. In business, in politics, in the church and in the State it is sectionalism. It is not our country, our altars and our homes, but it is our Northern country, our Northern alters, our Northern homes, or our Southern country, our Southern altars, our Southern homes.—That glorious nationality of feeling that should raise a thrill of joy and admiration in the bosom of every true American, and cause him to thank his God, in the inmost recesses of his heart, that he has been born in a country conferring such blessings and privileges, has been almost extinguished.

Should not this state of things make people pause. Let them reflect upon the matter before it is too late. There is a point beyond which the greatest danger may befall the country. Let the true spirit of patriotism be rekindled among the people. Let nationality of feeling be cultivated, and let sectionalism be spurned from our midst as a monster and an evil of the most direful kind. It should be looked upon as destructive of the best interests of mankind. The union of the States is of the utmost importance, of more account than the accomplishment of any merely temporary object. Upon the preservation of the Union will depend the dearest interests of humanity—the fate of millions yet unborn and the hope of the world.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ In Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., there are one hundred and ninety students.

☞ Queen Victoria has received a present of eighty horses from the Sultan.

☞ The present population of Philadelphia is estimated at about 620,000.

☞ Learn to hold thy tongue. Five words cost Zacharias 40 weeks silence.

☞ The sure way to be cheated is to fancy ourselves more cunning than others.

☞ Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

☞ A hospitable man is never ashamed of his dinner, when you come to dine with him.

☞ There is a man about town who is loth to keep his own company, from fear of degrading himself.

☞ Man passes his life in reasoning on the past, in complaining of the present, and in trembling for the future.

☞ Old men are like the wrecks of time, thrown by the waves of one century upon the shore of another.

☞ An impossibility—2 large women, with large hoops trying to walk under a small umbrella.

☞ The Central Pennsylvania Bank, located at Hollidaysburg, in this county, will go into operation on Tuesday next.

☞ Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, has been nominated by the Republican Convention for Congress in the 21st District.

☞ The wages paid to wagon-masters and teamsters in the Utah Expedition, is $150 a month, and found.

☞ The election in Kansas upon the question of accepting or rejecting the English Bribe, has been fixed for the 2d of August.

☞ A lazy fellow lying down on the grass, said "O, how I wish that this was called work, and well paid for."

☞ The editor of the Home Journal says, "Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they will rarely be troubled with customers."

☞ Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only pieces of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

☞ "What was the use of the Eclipse?" asked a young lady. "Oh, it gave the sun time for reflection," replied a wag.

☞ Hon. J. P. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died in Washington city, on the 4th inst.

☞ We are pleased to learn that our old friend A. C. Klink, of Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., has succeeded in obtaining a $1200 Clerkship, in Washington city. Lucky, Alex.

☞ There were twenty-three rainy days during the month of May just passed, a greater number, it is stated, than any one month of May for a period of sixty-nine years.

☞ The Latrobe Hotel, at Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been purchased by Col. Israel Painter and ex-Gov. John W. Geary, for twenty-six thousand dollars.

☞ Some of our Southern exchanges estimate the damage to plantations, in consequence of the rise of the Mississippi, at thirty millions of dollars!

☞ The hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and the animals are dying by hundreds.

☞ Equal quantities of salt and alum pulverized, then put on to a small piece of cotton, and placed in a hollow tooth, is said to be an infallible cure for the tooth-ache.

☞ During the month of May, 2,260 emigrants passed over the Penna. Railroad, most of whom were destined for points west of Pittsburg.

☞ Early cherries sold on Wednesday in Cincinnati, at 15 cents per quart, or two quarts for a quarter. This fruit is the cheapest and healthiest that can be eaten.

☞ Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with, year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

☞ A man was stabbed in Boston a day or two since, and singular enough, the knife passed exactly between the heart and liver touching neither, or any vital artery.

☞ They mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. Its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high.

☞ On Monday week, a Welshman, named Isaac Blankford, was drowned in Stoney Creek, near Johnstown, while engaged in catching drift wood. He leaves a wife and several small children.

☞ In the investigation of the burning of the Ocean Spray at St. Louis, one of the steamboat captains swore that they always carried turpentine on Mississippi river boats, to be used in case of a race.

☞ The man who plays at once on the trump of fame and the horn of a dilemma, got the first idea of music by hearing a hay cock crow while he was tying a knot in a cord of wood.

☞ No Wonder they Emigrate.—The working days in Switzerland are from fourteen to nineteen hours. Wages for children, five cents per day; women, from sixteen to thirty cents; men, from forty to fifty cents.

☞ "Jury," said an Arkansas Judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the last jury used." They returned a verdict of suicide in the ninth degree.

☞ The census just completed by Messrs. Gopall, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, shows that the population of Jersey City is 27,000. This is an increase of 4000 in the last year.

☞ Rev. Henry Wood, a chaplain in the United Sates Navy, writing from St. Helena, says that in the room where Napoleon died there is a threshing machine in operation, and stalls for the horses that move it, in his bed-chamber.

☞ An election was held in Washington city on Monday last, for Major and Common Council, which resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by several hundred majority.

☞ The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Monrovia, resolved to establish a paper in Liberia for the benefit of their church and the country; it is to be called the Liberia *Christian Advocate*.

☞ The pews in the new Methodist church, in New York, were sold on Tuesday last, for a large sum. This is said to be the first instance on record, in this country, of the selling of pews of a Methodist church at auction.

☞ At an election held in the State of Maine, on Monday last, the Prohibitory Liquor Law was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. In three towns the vote stood: For Prohibition, 1668; For License, 24—and the other towns in proportion.

☞ During the first six months of the present fiscal year, the State of Maryland realized the sum of $3,200 from the issue of marriage licenses in the city of Baltimore. The number of licenses issued during this period was eight hundred.

☞ Mrs. Gage, in a speech at the recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," &c., very accommodatingly averred that "a husband was the next best thing about a house to the cooking stove."

BEWARE OF TOOTH POWDERS.—Two scamps sold in Waterbury, Conn., several hundred dollars worth of a "splendid article of tooth wash," which turns out to be chiefly nitric acid and oil of cinnamon, cleaning the teeth not only out, but off.

☞ We see it stated that Lemuel Todd, Esq., has withdrawn his call for a State Convention on the 8th of July, and another Convention, embracing *all* the opposition to the present National Administration, has been called to meet in Harrisburg, on the 14th of July, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

☞ M. Fisher and Perry Hartman, two desperate characters, escaped from York county, Pa., jail, on Tuesday night week, by throwing snuff into the eyes of the Deputy Sheriff, and then knocking him down, they took from him the keys; and before he recovered, they got out of the prison and made off. Cox is a yellow man and Fisher is white.

☞ Billy Bowlegs has made another speech at New Orleans. Here it is: "I stand up here big chief, brave warrior. I kill heap your people before, I can do him again easy; give Billy seven good men to follow on the war track, and he lick all the United States, scalp big father at Washington: Whoop!"

☞ An old bachelor, after his matrimonial failures, exclaims: "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall exposed to every weather; I feel like one alone, who treads some barn-yard all deserted, when oats are fled, whose hens are dead, and off to market started."

☞ Twenty-one prisoners at Wethersfield, Ct., have applied for release from State Prison. Among them is John Barnham, who shot his father when he was only 18 years old, and was sentenced to be hung. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he has now spent 26 years within prison walls.

☞ The largest church in Europe is at St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in 20 years 2,000 men had not finished the walls. It is of polished marble, both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the base and capitals of solid silver. But the greatest curiosity of all is a wooden box, constructed to cover it from the weather.

☞ A balloonist who made an ascension at Montgomery, Ala, to amuse the Southern Convention, came down on a plantation, when the overseer and negroes fled in alarm. One old lame negro, left behind, approached with extended arms what he supposed his Jesus, exclaiming that he had been waiting for him these forty years.

☞ A large elk passed through Tunkhannock, Pa., one day last week, destined for Philadelphia, were, we understand, it had been sold for the sum of $1000. The owner represented its weight at six hundred pounds, (nearly as heavy as a small horse,) and would trot a mile in two minutes and a half. It was broke to the harness and would drive well in a buggy. We learn it was taken from the wilds of Nebraska, and is only two years old.

☞ On Friday last, the engineer of a fast train was arrested by the authorities of Middletown, Dauphin county, for running through the borough at a greater rate of speed than is allowed by their ordinances. Having neglected, however, to give publicity to these ordinances, they could not impose any fine, and their discomforture was aggravated by the malicious excuse of the engineer, that "he didn't know there was a town there." This, we think, was adding insult to injury.

STARTLING FACTS.—Dr. Hiram Coxe, of Cincinnati, Chemical Inspector of Ohio, in a recent publication states that "during two years he had made 249 inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them imitations, and a greater portion of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he has not found more than one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having been whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments.

Of wines, not a gallon in a thousand purporting to be sherry, port or sweet Malaga, is pure: but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, guinea pepper, horse raddish, and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. No Madeira has been made since 1851, and there are now only 7,000 or 8,000 pipes upon the entire island. Dr. Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of pure port in Cincinnati. He also states that in his inspections of whiskey, he found only from 15 to 20 per cent. of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been from 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

☞ In the Borough of Danville, Pa., a most atrocious double murder was committed about one year ago. William J. Clark and Mrs. Mary Twiggs poisoned with arsnic the wife of the one and the husband of the other. The guilty pair had formed an unholy attachment for each other, and in order to rid themselves of the only obstacle to its gratification, they deliberately resolved to murder the partners of their bosoms. This was accordingly done. Twiggs was poisoned in April, and Mrs. Clark in May. But little suspicion of foul play was excited, and soon after Clark and Mrs. Twiggs commenced cohabiting publicly, without deeming it necessary to go through the usual formula of a marriage. This act, so bold and guilty in its character, soon aroused additional suspicion and strengthened that which had previously existed. The pair were accordingly arrested, and have just been found guilty of murder in the first degree. They will be hung, as they deserve, some time this summer. All the parties were Irish.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER.—A private despatch from New Orleans informs us that the Steamship Company, chartered by the Alabama Legislature, will run the first boat from Mobile to San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) on the 25th of this month—when Gen. Walker, with a strong vanguard and staff, with proper appointments of all kinds, will proceed to invest the San Juan River. He will be followed, as soon as practicable, by detachments for his army, so as to reinforce and concentrate a column of about three thousand men.—*Brooklyn Star, Thursday last.*

FROM OUR OWN CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS.

For the Altoona Tribune.

The Inebriate's Course.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

I once knew a man who was in possession of a strong constitution, a bright and vigorous mind and deep religious principles. He had received a good education, and inherited a fortune, and started out in life under favorable circumstances. He had married a respectable lady of considerable qualities of mind and heart; a lady who looked upon marriage in a different light in which many view it—a responsible and holy relation. They lived in splendor, and love for each other was not wanting to make their lives what they should always have been—pleasant and happy.

There seemed to have been a reciprocity of feeling and sentiment between them; an air of peace and comfort pervading their being; an ardent desire on the part of both to please.—Everything around them was calculated to satisfy the taste and raise the soul heavenward to the contemplation of things noble and divine.—Their's was a union which I considered the pleasantest and most happily chosen of any I had ever seen before.

About two years had passed thus delightfully, nothing marring their happiness, when a distillery was erected near their residence. Barrels of whiskey were there soon made and sold to retailers throughout the country. The distiller, being a man of an insinuating disposition, soon ingratiated himself into the affections of the young husband, the latter visiting him often and engaging in conversation. Time passed rapidly on, and the two men each day became more and more intimate. The good wife of the young man often admonished her husband of the evil effects of such intimacy, fearing lest it would result seriously to one or both of them. He said that no harm could possibly arise from it, as he considered himself proof against the temptations of a distillery, for he never had a desire to taste the whiskey which the distiller made. When the whiskey was distilled, its merits, if it had any, were generally tested by the manufacturer, by tasting it. By degrees the young man commenced sipping at that fiery fount until he flattered himself that he was a good judge of whiskey, while the same opinion was entertained by the man of the still. Finally, the unsuspecting young man *became a victim to intemperance.* He became a regular attendant at the still. The society of his lovely wife had no attractions sufficiently strong to retain him at home; but he sought the society of those who were like him—lovers of the beverage.

It was twelve o'clock at night. The devoted wife had long awaited the arrival of her husband. The moon was shedding her mellow rays upon that wife's anxious countenance as she sat by the open casement looking for her loved companion. She saw in the dim distance a human form. It approached nearer; it was her husband; he staggered! "O God, he is drunk!" exclaimed the wife as she ran to the door. As she glanced at him, she sprang back with a deathly palor on her cheek, and fell fainting to the floor. Her husband presented a fearful sight, raving with delirium, covered with dirt and gore and his face dreadfully cut and bruised! In his bacchanalian revels that night at the distillery, he got into a fight with his associates and sadly bruised.

That night's transactions seemed to have given him an impetus downward from which he never recovered. All the efforts of his neighbors to reclaim him—all the earnest, eloquent entreaties of his wife, were in vain. From that hour dated the misery of that once happy wife. As her husband advanced in his downward course to shame, she sank under a weight of grief, just like a tender flower lately blown in its native bud, yields to the raging storm and falls withering in the dust. Her hours of retirement were spent in dismal forebodings; her thoughts brooded over the destiny of herself and husband. The thought of being the wife of a confirmed drunkard added poignancy to her feelings—that idea racked her soul. She had often said: "I would rather dwell in a hovel and gnaw poverty's crust all my life, than in the mansion of a prince with a drunkard-husband."

The faithless husband continued to lead a besotted life a few years longer, when death came and cut him down in the very midst of his drunken revels, covered with shame and disgrace. Thus ended his life, after he had neglected his business, squandered his fortune, basely injured his wife, and ruined himself.—At his burial no tear was shed over his grave, no dirge was sung, no prayer was offered up.—All this happened within the space of twelve years, in which time a beautiful and faultless girl had become a wife and a broken-hearted widow; her husband, a debauched out-cast, who died the drunkard's death and went to the drunkard's reward.

Thus is the drunkard's career downward, ever downward; if slow at first, only the more sure. Such is the distiller's influence, such the nature of his business, and such is his article of manufacture. PHILO.

MARTINSBURG, June 7th, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The dark and frowning clouds which so recently veiled the azure vault of heaven, have dispersed, and the blue sky has again made its appearance, and with this the Blair county Normal School continues to prosper, and increase in numbers and interest. Six or eight students have lately come, and several more are expected the present week. The number now here is between sixty and seventy.

On Wednesday evening last, lectures were delivered by Professors Dean and Calkins.—The subjects were ably discussed showing the benefits arising from the establishment of the Common School system.

The people of Martinsburg, rolled in *en masse* until the lecture-room was so densely crowded, that there was scarcely space enough left for free and easy breathing. However, the subjects were so eloquently argued, that they were appreciated to a very high degree by all who were present. On Friday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Lutheran Church, by Professor C. Subject: "Method of teaching Common Schools twenty years ago, and how taught now-a-days." Professor C. was followed by Prof. Miller, of Hollidaysburg, with a transient but able address. Mr. M. is a man of high education, and certainly understands the art of teaching. May he ever prosper. You will excuse the brevity of this letter, as it has been given on the impulse of the moment. MAC.

An Indian Battle in Minnesota.

The Minnesotian, Extra, printed at Shakopee, gives an account of a battle between two Indian tribes, Chippewas and Sioux, which took place in that vicinity, and of which the citizens of Shakopee were gratified spectators:

The Chippewas numbered, according to different enumerations made of them at houses were they passed, 150 to 200 warriors. They arrived in the woods opposite to Murphy's landing, below Shakopee, during Wednesday night. The first intimation the Sioux had of their presence was the killing of one of their number, at daybreak, who was fishing in a canoe. His squaw immediately fled to the tepees, which are about a mile below the town, and gave the alarm, when the Sioux warriors to the number of 40 or 50 seized their guns, and at once proceeded to the ferry under cover of the bushes on the south bank. A rapid fire then commenced between the hostile tribes across the river, which did no damage to either party on account of the distance. The Chippewas fell back, however, and the Sioux in a body crossed on the ferry, and the battle again commenced in the timber with a murderous ferocity, and lasted about five hours.

The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running fight among the trees and logs, and grass, interspersed with a few hand-to-hand conflicts with tomahawk and war clubs. When a Sioux would fall he was immediately carried to the rear and taken across on the ferry boat. Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, but as soon as they recovered a little would again rush back into the thickest of the fight. The Sioux are said to have acted with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. Whenever a Chippewa would fall his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time carrying ammunition (which, it is said, was furnished by citizens to them free of charge) and encouraging their warriors.—Later in the day, some headless bodies of the Chippewas were brought over, and the squaws hacked them to pieces, and finally kindled a fire under one of them and burnt it up! This last sickening spectacle of barbarity is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been hailed with fiendish exultation by the Sioux.

About 10 o'clock the Chippewas drew off, and the whole force retreated over the bluffs, in the direction of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, one of whom, from the decorations on the scalp, is supposed to be a distinguished chief. As they passed a certain point on their trail they were carrying six, and some accounts say eight, wounded braves on litters, besides those wounded who were able to walk, some of whom seemed to be badly hurt. The Sioux then returned to their encampment with great exultation over their victory, and counted their loss, when it was found that two pronounced by physicians present to be fatally wounded, and ten others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled there. Four raw scalps were flaunted on a pole, and four ghastly heads were paraded as trophies, besides the disfigured trunks of two others.

During the whole battle the high bank which overlooked the bottom across the river, near Mayor Murphy's house, was lined with spectators; indeed, "the whole town" might be said to have been there watching the fight, and seeming to enjoy the unusual spectacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, mangling, mutilating each other, in full sight of a city of Christians, its churches, court-houses and institutions of learning. Barbarism and its brutal spectacles in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings.

A TORNADO.—We learn from Col. James A. Ekin that the most terrific wind storm experienced in the vicinity for twenty years, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and hail as large as hulled walnuts, passed over Elizabeth township on Monday afternoon, unroofing houses, demolishing fences, destroying gardens and orchards, and uprooting hundreds of trees. It began at two o'clock, P. M., lasted about three quarters of an hour, and covered an extent of about six miles, passing through Elizabeth township and between Pine Run and Limetown, its course being nearly north and south. The sugar camps of George and Joseph Smith were nearly destroyed, the trees being literally twisted off at the roots. The amount of damage sustained by the farmers is considerable, the crops being injured materially. The storm was most severe in the vicinity of Long Timber Run, and was less severely felt at McKeesport. Our up the river neighbors suffered some from the recent flood, but the effects of the tornado, we fear, have told more seriously on those back from the river. No lives were lost as far as we could learn. The storm is represented as most terrific, and the greatest alarm was occasioned by the falling of the chimneys of houses in Elizabeth borough.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD BY A LUNATIC.—A lunatic in Carthage, near Rochester, enticed a little boy, four years old, across the street to the house where he was. As the little fellow attempted to enter the door the crazy man closed it, catching the fingers of the child between the door and the casing. The brute, deaf to the shrieks of the sufferer, pressed the door tightly together, and bolted it. He then raised the window, put his head out to look at the child and exult over the misery he had caused. A man who happened to be passing heard the cries of the child and quickly ran to the rescue. He found the boy in the position described, and the fiend, who had placed him there, with head out of the window, grinning like a demon, and occasionally exclaiming, "I've got you fast, now!" The man was not long in bursting open the door and getting the child's hand from the vice in which it was held. The fingers of the boy were crushed, bones and all, as flat as paper, and the cries of the little sufferer were heart-rending to the hearers. After removing the child's fingers the door was closed, and it was found that it shut so tightly that it left scarcely room to insert the thin blade of a knife.

STEAM POWER IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.—In Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, there are 420 steam engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing and other purposes, the power of which is equal to the exertion of 100,000 able bodied men, calculating seven men per horse power. When the prepared coal of this county was broken by hand, it then required three men for every ten tons of coal broken and cleaned exclusive of the mining and raising; now an eighty-horse engine will break clean and ship from 500 to 1,000 tons of coal per day. A single first class locomotive will do as much work in twelve hours on a good railroad as 2,400 stout horses and 1,000 teamsters on an ordinary turnpike road.

A WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED.—Monmouth, June 1.—A terrible tornado passed over Ellison, twelve miles south of here, last night. Every house was blown down. There were fifteen persons killed, and several fatally injured.—The village contains five hundred inhabitants.—Report says that none escaped without injury. It is impossible to procure particulars to-night. The excitement in the vicinity is intense.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Rosave, (Ill.,) June 4.—A culvert at this place was swept away last night, destroying the residence of the Rev. H. Ilsley. Mrs. Ilsley and her eight children perished. Considerable damage was caused to other houses in the vicinity, but, as far as ascertained, no other lives were lost.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IMPROVEMENTS.—It was supposed by some of our enterprising business men some months ago, that owing to the severe pressure in monetary affairs, there would be but a small number of houses erected in our town during the present year. But from present indications, the spirit of improvement is visible in all quarters of our borough; and we are pleased to learn that in their conjectures, they have been mistaken in this particular. It is true, that in consequence of the numerous discharges from the workshops of the company, a few weeks ago, many persons were compelled to leave our town and seek employment elsewhere; but notwithstanding the removal of these families, there is yet a scarcity of houses and a demand for more. This increased demand for houses is being met by our moneyed citizens, and at the present writing there are upwards of thirty houses in course of erection in our town. Some of those houses are being built for the accommodation alone of the families of the builders, and of course are first class dwellings; but among those being built for rental, we notice but one or two which can be called *third* class houses. Among those being built for the former purpose, we notice a magnificent and at the same time convenient building in East Altoona, being erected by Mr. C. Jaggard. When completed it will be an ornament to the town, and a credit to the builder. Mr. John Nicholas' dwelling, which we noticed at the time it was commenced, is also a fine building, creditably planned. Mr. John Shoemaker has in course of erection, a Cottage dwelling house, on the line of the two boroughs, Greensburg and Altoona, which, judging from the plan shown us, will be an ornament to the neighborhood, when completed. Our "one-horse town," (as some *envious* scribblers in neighboring *villages* are wont to term it,) is not at a stand still, by any means, and ere many years, will take its place among the important boroughs of the commonwealth, in point of population and beauty of buildings; and far surpasses in both respects, the *truly one-horse villages* before-mentioned.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!—The 83d anniversary of the day that gave us birth as a free people is fast approaching, and we hear of no arrangements being made to celebrate it, (as it ever should be by American citizens,) by the people of our goodly town. It is said, and we think truthfully, that a nation which neglects to observe great public holiday's evinces evidences of degeneracy and decay. The 4th of July, of all the days in the United States, should be a day of rejoicing—stores should be closed—work cease—and every one observe the day according to his wishes. We see that in several of the towns around us they are making arrangements to have a Union Social meeting of all the people of the Town—a regular old fashioned way of passing the day. Would not this be the most pleasant and appropriate way to spend it here? Let our fine military companies—our excellent Band and our citizens, old and young, go to one of the pleasant groves or hill sides around the Town—have a speech from one of our citizens and the Declaration read—enjoy a dinner in the woods—and it seems to us the day would be both pleasantly and suitably passed. Let it not be said of the young and growing Altoona, that there was not patriotism enough in her midst to get up anything to show that they thought there was any difference between the 4th of July and any other day of the 365 that comprise the year. Who seconds our idea?—Come ye men who enjoy living in this free land of ours and boast of your patriotism, make a demonstration worthy of the day.

YOUNG MEN'S DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening last, we were present, by invitation, at a rehearsal of this Association. We were much pleased with the performances, and admired much the persevering spirit which must have actuated the young performers in their Thespian studies—and if the same spirit always characterizes them, we predict that they will certainly make their mark in the world and perhaps turn up "Stars" in their chosen profession. They intend giving public exhibitions in Military Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 17th and 18th.

PARADE.—On Saturday afternoon last, the Altoona Guards made their appearance on our streets, in full uniform. After parading the various thoroughfares of our town, they ascended the hill in the rear of West Altoona, where they went through a regular course of drill.—They made a very creditable appearance, and in the drill, gave evidence that they have not lacked competent officers nor the determination to make good soldiers. Success to the Guards.

DRUG STORE.—Mr. A. Roush, a druggist from Pittsburgh, has bought the stock of H. A. Sellers, Agt., and added extensively to it; and has opened out in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Sellers. Mr. Roush is a competent druggist, of years experience in the Iron City, and we can, therefore, confidently recommend him to physicians and the public, as fully versed in the lore of medicine, and a fit person to compound prescriptions. Read his advertisement in another column.

THE CIRCUS.—Notwithstanding the insinuations of our neighbor over the hill to the contrary, Mabie & Crosby's Circus, which pitched tents here on Saturday last, was more than a "one-horse" show. The performers, without exception, acquitted themselves admirably, and the programme was replete with good things.—By the way, did our neighbor over the hill, come to Altoona to attend the "one-horse affair?"

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Mr. G. W. Conrad, an employee in the Carpenter Shop of the Company, had his hand crushed, in a frightful manner, in the machinery attached to his business. Dr. J. D. Christy attended him, and treated his wound in a scientific and skillful manner; so that no severer measure was taken than the amputation of one of his fingers. He is doing well.

RESUMED.—We notice that the Railroad company has resumed the work of extending their Shops, in this place, and in a short time the undertaking will be completed. This speaks well for the times—for the work was dropped in consequence of the late financial crisis.

NEW CROSSING.—We notice that the Borough authorities are laying a stone crossing from the Altoona House to the Ticket Office. A crossing has been much needed at that point, and we are pleased to notice that no pains are spared to place there a durable one.

LECTURE.—On last Thursday night the Rt. Rev. Mr. McMahon delivered a lecture in the Catholic Church, upon the Common School System. The audience was large and composed of all sects; and the lecture was very ably written, and tastefully delivered.

For the Altoona Tribune.

To the Young Men of Altoona.

LETTER NO. 9.

Time Swiftly Flies—Should Improve it as it Passes—The Ten-Hour System—Its Advantages to Young Men—How their Leisure Time should be Spent—Recreations—Mental Improvement—The Dignity of Labor—Labor no Insurmountable Barrier to Eminence.

My Young Friends—Again I greet you.—Another week has gone. How rapidly they pass! As the sands of the hour-glass, silently, but in quick succession drop until they have all run out, so our weeks one after another are rapidly passing away and will soon bring us to the last. Time is short; weeks make months and months make years; and of years the ordinary limit to man, is three-score and ten. But few, comparatively, reach the limit. Then how appropriate the language: "What thou doest do quickly." That is, do it at once; do it with energy. "What thy hands find to do, do it with thy might." The value of time! Who can compute it? The adage is, "Time is money." I have thought that this language but inadequately expresses the truth—for the proper use and improvement of time involves health, money, reputation, our comfort in this life, as well as the untold realities of eternity. Yet, often, how lavishly we spend it! How many of our precious moments run to waste! Of all the profligacy of the world the waste of time is the greatest, and yet the worst. Now young friends, you may think your friend is in rather a sober mood this morning. Well, not much more so than usual. But he feels that he is about to refer to an advantage enjoyed by you here, which it is very important you should rightly appreciate, involving the improvement of time. And it does seem to me, that even a glimpse at the importance of this subject is enough to make even the facetious, yet gentlemanly and noble-hearted Major Boley, a little sober.

According to the well known liberal views and generosity of the P. R. R. Co., they have adopted the ten hour system with their employees. Their adoption of the system, and timing of their men by the "Bell" has interwoven this system more or less, with all the labors of the place. The result is that almost every one, and especially the *young men* in their employ, have a certain part of their time to themselves, which they may use with great profit, if they will. And it will be an advantage, or a disadvantage, just as they do this or not; the time is theirs. If they spend it in idleness or folly, or in forming habits of vice or profligacy, it must prove a serious evil. And this will inevitably be the result, if they do not lay down for themselves some rule or order, or system for its improvement. "*Idleness* is the mother of vice."

But the young men of this place may be ready to excuse themselves, and even complain, that the proper sources of amusement and improvement are wanting here. That is true to a certain extent, and was in a former letter shown to be one of their disadvantageous circumstances. But then the question is, ought they not unitedly and in good earnest, go to work to bring about a different state of things? I think they ought. To me it is clearly their duty. It is a matter which involves not only their own individual improvement and personal interests, but also the character and good of the place in which we live. And now, young friends, if you will bear with me, I will drop a hint or two as to my views of the manner in which your spare time should be spent.

Unquestionably, a part of it at least may be spent in innocent recreation. The mind of man no more than the body, bears well constant tension. Like the bow that is always strung, it will lose its elasticity. The sources of such recreation are numerous almost as the various tastes of men. As for example, walks or rides for pleasure—strolls to gaze upon nature's beauties, especially at this inviting season—social intercourse with your companions, in which the every-day occurrences of life, which are of general interest, may come up in hasty review—and in which opinions may be freely expressed about the political, moral and religious questions of the day—or when you may indulge sallies of wit, and merry-making jokes. Such things make men think and sharpen the intellect, while it is an unbending of the mind, and a source of recreation to the whole man. Another way of seeking recreation is in the society of virtuous and intelligent females. There is no more wholesome restraint of an earthly kind, than that which kind-hearted, affectionate, virtuous and intelligent ladies exert over the gentlemen of their acquaintance. Young men cannot well do without the influences of female society. Those who shun their company either become churlish and morose, or they become hardened and vile. While on the other hand to mingle with the fairer sex, softens the asperities of nature, improves the manners, and better prepares them for the common civilities of life. Yet it would not be just to yourselves, nor right in His sight who will judge us, and call us to an account for the use of the talents committed to us, thus to spend all your spare time. The mind is to be trained and stored with useful knowledge. This can be done only by reading and reflection. It is your duty, therefore, sacredly to set apart a portion of your leisure time for this purpose. And that you may the more certainly accomplish this end, fix the hours—lay down for yourselves a system of reading, as well as a particular time for it, each day, and let nothing, without it be something over which you have no control, break in upon your arrangement. No man can accomplish much who does not systematize his time; and yet any one will be surprised at what he can do if he will adopt and strictly adhere to system.

It is a great mistake for any one to conclude that because he is a mechanic, or spends a certain number of hours in his daily employment, that therefore, the way to intellectual improvement, or the path way to distinction is for him hedged up; or that the barriers in the way to eminence are to him insurmountable. Industry, perseverance and determination, will overcome any difficulties however great they may seem to be. Some of the brightest lights that have ever shone upon the world of letters, have arisen from comparative obscurity and poverty, and over all the hindrances incident to a life of daily toil. Franklin came to this country a printer-boy; Roger Sherman was a Shoemaker. The Learned Blacksmith, who has mastered so many ancient and modern languages, and is such a finished scholar in his mother tongue, for many years, worked eight hours daily at his anvil. The writer of these letters is a mechanic, yet he has not suffered that fact to prevent, entirely, his improvement in letters, and his efforts to be useful to his fellow men. And although his attainments are exceedingly meagre, and his success in mastering the languages, his progress in the arts and sciences very limited, yet he is conscious of the fact, that for this he has no one to blame but himself. Industry, energy and determination, would have surmounted every obstacle. He is among those who consider labor honorable and dignified, and perfectly consistent with the highest position in life, socially, intellectually and morally. The highest specimen of a man the world has ever seen, was the son of a carpenter and himself a laborer. The man that will not labor in some useful employment, ought not to eat; and he who despises the laborer pours contempt upon the Great Master-builder of the skies, who created the heavens and the earth, and continues to uphold all things by the word of His power.—But I must not be tedious. In my next, I would like to make some suggestions for your mutual improvement and pleasure.

Yours in kindness and much friendship,

T. N. K.

LEGAL RATE.—Attorney General Black says: A lease of land for one year from the first of April does not expire until the first of April following. It would expire on the 31st of March, if the day on which the term began were not excluded. When a bill is payable ten days after sight, the day of presentation is not one of the ten. When the decree of the court requires an act to be done within four days, the party cannot be put in contempt until the expiration of four whole days after the day on which the decree is dated. When a policy of insurance stipulates for two days notice of a fire, the day of fire is not included. A right by statute to redeem lands sold for taxes within sixty days after the sale, does not include the day of sale.—These are a few of the innumerable cases to which the American courts have applied the general principle, where time is to be computed from an act done, the day on which the act is done, shall be excluded, unless it is apparent that a different computation was intended.—*Chamb. Repository.*

AN ARTILLERY SCHOOL.—The Secretary of War has issued orders for the establishment of a school at Fort Munroe for theoretical and practical instructions in artillery. The regulations for its government have been adopted on the recommendation of the General-in-Chief of the army. The school for the present is to be composed of the officers and companies of the garrison of Fort Munroe. Hereafter, when the state of the service permits it, the number of companies will be increased to eight, selected from the four regiments of artillery.—The companies are to serve at the school for two years, at the expiration of which time one company of each regiment, shall be relieved by another of the same. Artillery graduates of the Military Academy are to serve one year at the school before joining their companies.

WEALTH OF WM. B. ASTOR.—Those who have any kind of facilities for forming an idea about the wealth of Wm. B. Astor, estimates that it amounts to $40,000,000 or $60,000,000. It is mostly in real estate. He lives plainly, but still is not niggardly. He has five children, three sons and two daughters. The two daughters married rich, as did the eldest son. The youngest is mentally weak. Astor himself is now in Paris. He and his eldest son divide their time in living between this country and Europe.—Mrs. Wm. B. Astor is a benevolent lady, is a practical Christian, and is an active manager in a ladies' benevolent institution in New York, and the chief support of another in Dutchess county, where her summer residence is.

☞ On Tuesday night, 1st instant, about 10 o'clock, as the two horse stage which runs from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, and is owned by Mr. John Jamestown, was crossing a swollen stream in the Narrows, eight miles north of Burnt Cabins, it was swept away by the current, and both horses drowned. The only passenger in the stage lost his trunk. The mail bag was also lost, but was found about two miles down the stream. The drowned horses and the coach, which was broken to pieces, were also swept down the stream about a mile before they were recovered. Mr. Jameston's loss is estimated at four hundred and fifty dollars.

☞ A French actor of celebrity, in San Francisco, became surety for a friend, and the creditors came upon him for payment. Desirous of returning to France, he engaged passage on board the steamer John L. Stevens, and the fact coming to the knowledge of the creditors, they secured the services of a number of officers to prevent his emigration. As the hour for sailing approached, the officers scrutinized every one on board with more than usual vigilance, but failed to detect the artist, who quietly took a seat in the saloon, so admirably disguised in woman's apparel that even his own brother failed to recognize him.

LARGE LUMP OF GOLD.—A monster nugget, recently found in Australia, has been sent to London, and is announced as on exhibition at the official rooms of the Crystal Palace. It was found at "Kingower diggings," 130 miles from Melbourne. This superb mass of gold is two feet four inches in length, and ten inches at its greatest width; it weighs 1,743 ounces, or nearly 146 pounds, and, strange to say, it is estimated by gold brokers to contain but six ounces of dross, the residue being gold of the purest kind.

WHAT NEXT?—Some mighty inventions are yet in embryo. Among them are, a French power-loom that weaves silk by electric mechanism; an electric telegraph cylinder which reproduces writing or drawing on a smaller cylinder at any distance; and another variety, by which a piano may be played in Vienna by a player seated in Paris! To these may be added the taking Photographs by gas light!

A Good Excuse.

There is probably no more witty, ingenious, or hard working Democrat in the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, than Hon. J. L. Gillis of Elk county; unostentatious and unpretending, yet always at his post in the time of need, and always having enough nerve to say what he thinks, and do what he says. One day last week the House of Representatives found itself without a quorum, and the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms were called into requisition.—Among the absentees was the eccentric Gillis, who, in company with a large number of Democrats, had been dining with the President; he was arrested, brought to the House and asked by the Speaker what excuse he could give for his absence. He answered as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I am the humble representative of the wild-cat district of Pennsylvania; [laughter;] and it is not to be expected that either the people of that district or their Representative should be completely conversant with all the rules of this House, or any other disorderly body. [Renewed laughter.] It is not to be expected that either they or their Representative should be acquainted with all the etiquette of this "city of magnificent distances," as my colleague has called it. I was invited to dine with the President to-day; and I had been informed that it was etiquette with members of this body that an invitation to the President's was an imperative order, and could not be disobeyed. [Great laughter.] Regarding it in that light, I accepted the invitation. I have been dining with the President, and have enjoyed myself, and enjoyed the company after dinner very much; and now I am willing to pay for it. [Excessive laughter.] Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that gentlemen on the other side of the House, who did not receive invitations, are a little envious because they did not. [Renewed laughter.]

I have only another word to say. I heard that the Sergeant-at-Arms was after me, and I flew, not *to* the horns of the altar, but to the horns of old Buck. I seized them, and held on to them, until I found that I was out of danger. Then I let loose, and came here; and now throw myself upon the mercy of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moore. I move that the gentleman be discharged without paying fees.

Mr. Morgan. I move that he be discharged on payment of fees.

The question was taken and the amendment was agreed to; and then the motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Gillis. I return my thanks to the House. I am perfectly willing to pay the costs for the dinner. [Laughter.]

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS IN CINCINNATI.—The German journeymen tailors of Cincinnati held a large meeting a few evenings ago, and resolved to demand an increase of wages of from 25 to 50 per cent. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

About thirty-five hundred Journeymen tailors are employed by wholesale manufacturers in this city, and *their average wages are about fifty-five cents per diem. Some do not receive over thirty-five cents per diem*, while *few if any receive above sixty cents.* They are all required to work ten hours a day. Those who are able to own sewing machines, and who employ from three to half a dozen girls to assist them, make fair per diem by working from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. The prices paid are about as follows:

For ordinary cassimere and docskin pants which are sold at from $2 to $5 per pair, the manufacturer pays the journeyman 15 a 40 cents per pair for making. It requires a day to make a pair. For an ordinary cloth coat usually sold by the manufacturer at from $10 to $15, the journeyman is paid 35 a 62½ cents for making. It requires a full day for making. For making an ordinary cloth, silk, satin, velvet or other vest, the tailor is paid 15 a 50 cents, and it is a day's work. Tailors say they know that pants have been made, within a week, for 15 cents a pair.

Merchant tailors pay their journeymen about one hundred per cent. better prices, and charge their customers more than a pro rata for work.

THE DIRTY LITTLE PIG.—The Pass Christian (Miss.) *Monitor* says:

"Going up the street a few days ago, we saw a sight we didn't expect to see, nor do we expect to see again in a great while. It was nothing more nor less than a little negro boy, about four years old, stretched out upon the ground beside a poor, mangy looking *sow*, and *sucking* away as though it was his mother. Such a scene is not often witnessed in our town, and it rather amused us. And what was more, the sow seemed to like the idea of suckling a human pig."

COLORING FLUIDS FOR THE HAIR ARE DANGEROUS.—Professor Wood's Hair Tonic restores the color, not by the nitrate of silver process, but by a restoration of the healthy functions upon which the original and natural color of the hair and its moisture, its gloss, its life, and consequently its original beauty depended.—Professor Wood, at the age of thirty-seven years, was as gray as a man of eighty, and his hair was dry, thin and dead. Now he has not a single grey lock upon his crown, nor is his hair thin or dry, but soft, pliable and moist as that of a child of five years. This preparation acts upon the roots, for after an application, that portion of the hair nearest the scalp is found restored to the original color, whatever it was, while the ends of the hair are gray. Try Wood's Hair Tonic, and do not apply any other *till* after you have this. With this resolution you will never have occasion to use a hair dye.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the word (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas. See advertisement.

THE PANIC—MORE FAILURES.—The panic in New York seems to be on the increase. In this city everything goes on smoothly, and the only failures we have heard of were the failures to furnish good fits made by some inferior clothing establishments. There is no such difficulty to be encountered by those who patronize the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above sixth. Gentlemen and Youths never fail to procure capital fits at this popular establishment.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.—One of the very best Cough Medicines to be found anywhere, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, sold by G. W. Kessler, at 50 cents per bottle.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sandford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by Jacob Good, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH METZGAR, of Sinking Valley, to Miss SUSANNAH EDMUNDSON, of Centre county.

On the 23d ult., by Henry Ickes, Esq., Mr. JOHN BOWSER, of Greenfield township, Blair county, to Miss SOPHIA BLOOM, of Union township, Bedford county.

On Tuesday evening, June 1, by the Rev. D. X. Junkin, Mr. JACOB MATTERN to Miss MARGARET GIBSON, all of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 2nd inst., IRENE, daughter of John Penn and Elizabeth T. Jones, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and delicate diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

B. L. Fahnestock, Pittsburg, Wholesale Agents: also, for sale by all Druggists. [June 3, 1858.-1y.

ALTOONA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. LOWDEN.

Flour—Superfine,	₩ bbl.	$4.75
" Extra,	₩ "	5.00
Corn Meal,	₩ cwt.	1.75
Potatoes,	₩ bush.	75
Dry Apples,	₩ "	1.75
Butter,	₩ lb.	20
Lard,	₩ "	14
Hams,	₩ "	12
Shoulders,	₩ "	10
Side,	₩ "	12
Eggs,	₩ doz.	10

M'LAIN & LEHR'S FLOUR MARKET.

M'Lain & Lehr sell their Flour at the following rates:—

White Wheat Flour, Extra Family,	₩ bbl.	$5.75
" " " Superfine,	"	$4.87½@5.00
" " " Superfine,	"	4.75

H. LEHR'S FLOUR MARKET.

Extra Family Flour,	₩ bbl.	$
Superfine Extra, best quality,	"	5 25
" " Brush Creek,	"	5 00
Superfine,	"	4 75

POSITIVE INFORMATION!—THE undersigned having purchased their Spring Stock, now offer to the public the LARGEST LOT OF GROCERIES ever presented in the town of Altoona.

Our object in publishing this card is to present the following facts:

1st. The recent hard times have very much reduced the price of Groceries in the city, especially to cash buyers.

2d. We bought these Groceries in large lots, many of them from first hands.

3d. We bought them entirely for cash.

4th. We sell for ready pay.

5th. We keep our stock full by weekly receipts.

6th. We are determined to keep up the credit of our house.

7th. We sell more GROCERIES than any other store in Blair county, at less per cent.

8th. We sell cheaper than any other store in the county.

A continuation of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Altoona, June 10, 1858. McLANE & LEHR.

A CARD!—THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the citizens and inhabitants of Altoona and vicinity, that he has taken the Drug Store formerly occupied by P. A. Sellers, Agent, where he has on hand and is constantly receiving a large assortment of MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, GLASSWARE, etc., generally kept in a Drug Store, all of which he warrants to be perfectly pure and fresh, having selected every article himself, and which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Having been engaged in a first-class Drug and Prescription store in Pittsburg for a length of time, he is competent to compound Prescriptions and Family Recipes in the most accurate and scientific manner, and cordially invites the public to give him a call. A. ROUSH,

Altoona, June 10, '58.-tf *Druggist and Apothecary.*

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, such as

Extracts for the Hdk'f, Toilet Soaps,
Pomatums, Hair Brushes
Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes,
Colognes, imported and domestic; Oriental Drops, Dressing Combs,
Cosmetics, Pocket Combs,
Frangipanni Sachets, Purses,
Bay Leaf Water, etc., etc.,

Just received and for sale low at A. ROUSH'S.

June 18. 1858.-tf

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Lead and Alcohol, for sale cheap at A. ROUSH'S.

CONCENTRATED LYE, FOR MAKING Soft Soap, and Soap Powder for Washing, one pound equal to six of common Soap: Castile Soap, Palm Soap, Chemical Soap, etc., on hand and for sale at A. ROUSH'S.

June 10, 1858.-tf

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!—The subscriber would respectfully inform the consumers of COAL in Altoona, that he is constantly receiving all kinds of COAL, which he is ready to deliver at all times and to any part of the town.

All orders left at J. L. Ickes' store, or at Esquire Douty's Justice Office will be promptly filled.

Office at residence in Buttonburg's building, opposite Robert Green's, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 14. '56-tf] JOHN ALLISON.

REMOVAL! I HAVE REMOVED MY WAREROOM to the corner of SMITHFIELD and THIRD Streets, opposite Young's Furniture Warerooms.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1858-3m. WM. NOBLE.

FURNISHING WAREROOM. I HAVE OPENED A STORE FOR the sale of EVERY ARTICLE wanted in FURNISHING A DWELLING HOUSE, Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Comforts, Spreads, and Quilts of every style and price. Satin, De Laine and Lace Curtains; Damask and Morocco, Brocatels and Plushes; Muslin Curtains, Figured Muslin and with Lace Edge; Tassels and Cords of every description. Gilt Cornices of every variety and style, and some splendid patterns for windows; Gimp and Brass Bands; Blinds of all kinds; Window Shades of every price and style: Also, Venetian Blinds. Friends and strangers are invited to call and see us in the new store.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1858-3m. WM. NOBLE.

THE MORMONS EVACUATING SALT LAKE CITY!! *Tremendous Excitement in East Altoona!* The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and the rest of mankind that they are now prepared to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the new stand next door below Peter Reed's Cabinet Shop, on Adeline street, in East Altoona. They flatter themselves that they are able to render satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage; and no effort will be wanting on their part to merit the patronage of the community. Wagons, Carriages, &c., made and ironed to order, for which good lumber will be taken. Remember the place, on Adeline st., where Blacksmithing is done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. JOHN W. HOOPER,

Altoona, May 27, '58.-2m] T. A. JAMES.

RESTAURANT AND LAGER BEER SALOON.—The subscriber would respectfully announce that he will keep constantly on hand, at his saloon *Under the Masonic Temple,*

a supply of refreshments, such as Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Pretzels, and an excellent article of LAGER BEER, manufactured at the Altoona Brewery, which is pronounced the best in the country. His saloon is fitted up in good style for the comfort and accommodation of his patrons, and he hopes by strict attention to their wants to merit and receive a fair share of patronage.

May 18, 1858.-1y] FERDINAND NOTHWANG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES MOORE, late of Logan township, Blair county, deceased, have been granted by the Register, &c., to the undersigned, residing in Antes township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it will present them duly antlienticated for settlement. JOHN J. BURKHOLDER, *Adm'r.*

May 27, 1858.-6t

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Adam Robinson, late of the township of Logan, Blair county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate, will please make known the same without delay to

Altoona, May 13, 1858.-6t JACOB GOOD, *Adm'r.*

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2, '56.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find counteract the many deranged conditions to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, and by so doing REMOVING the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

OBSTINATE ATTACKS are CONQUERED, AND, WHAT IS BETTER, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞ One dose of two teaspoonful will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while it is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA. ☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury after a long sickness.

JAUNDICE removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer Complaint, or Bowel complaint is almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in children: there is no remedy in the world, as surer, safer, or speedier *never fails*, by exciting the absorbents, commencing the vermicular motion, and expelling the worms.

Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious fevers, pleasure in recommending it as a preventive for Fever and Ague, and it operates with certainty, and is found, and among other inducements to purchasers are two extensive beds of IRON ORE, to testify to its wonderful virtues.

one of which exceeds nine feet in thickness and yields from forty-five to eighty per cent. There is also an abundance of LIMESTONE AND STONE COAL on the premises, making it a desirable situation to persons wishing to engage in the manufacture of Iron.

There is the best of water power on the premises, and the river is navigable with arks, boats, &c., from this point.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its FAVOR.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Persons desiring any further information will address WM. G. McCRACKEN, New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa.

March 25-3m.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER! SO Long unsuccessfully sought, FOUND AT LAST! FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following:

Dover, N. H., Feb. 24, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it received from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM,

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and by all good Druggists. [June 3, 1858-1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a tract of EIGHTY ACRES of land, situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, on the South side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about five miles from Curwensville and one mile below Lumber City. The premises are conveniently situated, and among other inducements to purchasers are two extensive beds of IRON ORE, one of which exceeds nine feet in thickness and yields from forty-five to eighty per cent. There is also an abundance of LIMESTONE AND STONE COAL on the premises, making it a desirable situation to persons wishing to engage in the manufacture of Iron.

There is the best of water power on the premises, and the river is navigable with arks, boats, &c., from this point.

Persons desiring any further information will address WM. G. McCRACKEN, New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa.

March 25-3m.]

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL & CARRIAGE PAINTING.—The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have commenced the business of *HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND CARRIAGE PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER-HANGING, VARNISHING, &c., &c.,* in all their various branches, and are prepared to do all work entrusted to them with neatness and despatch.

They have on hand a large assortment of painting materials and Window Glass of all sizes, also Stained Glass and Looking-Glass Plates, which enables them to do work in an improved style and at reduced rates.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Our room is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store. KEYES & WALSH.

April 8, 1858-3m*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! A NEW STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, JUST RECEIVED BY ETTINGER & ULLMAN, AND NOW BEING DISPOSED OF AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

MR. ULLMAN announces that he is always on hand and will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor him with a call. He feels confident that he will be able to render satisfaction both in quality and price. [April 15-3m

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!—The undersigned subscriber has on hand now and for sale a FIRST RATE QUALITY OF RED BRICK, at the well-known Brick Yard at McCahan's "Bluff," where he is prepared to furnish any quantity of BRICK on short notice. Orders from a distance will be attended to, and Brick delivered in the cars. Address WILLIAM TAUGHN,

April 1, 1858-3m. Duncansville, Blair county, Pa.

PAY UP.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY requests all those knowing themselves indebted to him

TO THE PUBLIC.—13,787 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE. EL DORADO GIFT ASSOCIATION, for the sale of $13,787 worth of Sewing Silk. Each purchaser of one dollar's worth of Sewing Silk will receive a numbered check, which will entitle the holder to one share and a vote in the distribution of the following list of Valuable Property, to be distributed by a Committee, chosen by the shareholders, in such a manner as they may deem advisable and agree upon among themselves.

LIST OF PROPERTY.

7 corner Lots on Washington street Altoona, 50 by 120 feet, valued at $154 each,			$1,288
17 lots on Washington st., 50x120 ft., $156 each,			2,652
8 cor. lots on Mulberry st.,	"	"	1,248
19 lots on Mulberry st.,	"	" 121 "	3,508
2 lots on High street,	"	" 63 "	126
1 cor. lot on German street, 50x175 ft., valued at			63
3 lots on German street,	"	" $42 each	126
1 lot on Howard street, 50x133 feet, valued at			132
1 cor. lot on Lexington st.,	"	"	150
2 lots on Chestnut street,	"	" $131 each,	262
1 Gold Lever Watch, valued at			100
1 Horse,	"	"	157
1 Two-Horse Wagon,	"	"	42
1 Silver Lepine Watch	"	"	16
12 Coat Patterns and Trimmings, $10 each,			120
55 Pants and Vest patterns, at $4$0 each,			220
75 Articles or Parcels of Merchandise, $3.00 each,			225
100	"	" 2,00 "	200
100	"	" 1,00 "	100
500	"	" 75 "	375
2,000	"	" 50 "	1,000
3,000	"	" 30 "	900
4,000	"	" 25 "	1,000
3,585	"	" 20 "	777
13,787 Gifts, valued at			$13,787

The Real Estate in this Enterprise is handsomely situated in the flourishing town of Altoona, (Head-quarters of the Pa. Central R. Co.) which in a few years has grown as if by magic, its present population being over 3,000.

The above property will be delivered to the persons entitled to receive it, immediately after the distribution.

An indisputable title to all the lots in the above bill will be given by

R. H. McCORMICK.

The articles or parcels per bill, will consist of cloths, cassimeres, de laines, &c., &c.

My object is to dispose of the silk in the shortest possible time, and I desire everybody to purchase soon and became members of this *Magnificent Association*.

The silk will be sent to any part of the United States, with Certificate of Membership, (for each dollar's worth purchased,) on receipt of the cash.

Agents or clubs remitting $10 at one time, will receive in return $11 worth of silk and 11 certificates

All orders must be addressed to JOSEPH MOIST,
June 10, 1858-tf.] *Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.*

All orders by mail, with postage stamp enclosed, promptly attended to.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!—McCORMICK'S NEW GOODS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW BEING OPENED FOR INSPECTION AND SALE.

"Hallo, neighbor, I'm here on the ground again. Perhaps you recollect when I last year asked you to hold my horse a moment and tell me where the CHEAP STORE was. But it is different now. It reminds me a little of the campaign of 1840, when Gen. Harrison was elected President. You have only to go with the crowd and you will have no difficulty in finding McCORMICK'S STORE. From the excitement down the valley, and the quantity of goods I see carried away, they must be selling off very rapidly and very cheap."

"You are right, my friend; I would say to you, sir, go ahead and your anticipations will be fully realized. He has a very large and well selected assortment of Goods. He'll sell you a dress for *fifty cents* and give the trimmings into the bargain, I'm told, and all other goods in proportion."

"Good bye, neighbor, that's where I am going to buy my goods."

"That's right, and so should everybody else. Good bye."

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE,
CEDARWARE,

Hats and Caps, very cheap Bonnets, Misses' Hats, &c.; Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, with Misses, Boys and Men's Boots and Shoes, and every other article kept in a first class country store, can be had *cheap for cash*, at McCormick's.

All articles of country produce taken in exchange for goods. R. H. McCORMICK.

Altoona, May 13, 1858.-1y

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—J. & J. LOWTHER have just returned from the City and are now receiving their stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which they feel assured are as HANDSOME and CHEAP, if *not a little cheaper*, than any yet brought to this place.

On account of going to Philadelphia late in the season, we have been able to buy our goods at greatly reduced prices, and we are determined to sell them at very small profits for cash or to prompt monthly paying customers.

We have as usual a splendid stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as LAWNS, ROBES A' QUILLE, CHALLIES, BAYADERE, LARELLAS, DUCALS, POIL, DECHEVRES, DELAINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.

Also, Shawls and Mantillas in great variety, together with a good stock of Domestic Dry Goods, Straw Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

The citizens of Altoona will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we are not to be undersold.

April 29, 1858.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of

LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Satins, Barages, D'Laines, Challies, Ducals, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., together with all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has also on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all other goods usually kept in stores in this place.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM in my business and being resolved to carry it out, I have marked my goods at CASH PRICES, and invite inspection and comparison, in regard to prices and quality, with those of any other store in the town. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.

April 29-1y] J. B. HILEMAN.

APRIL, 1858.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED AT THE

HALL OF FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Altoona and the "rest of mankind," that he is just receiving from Philadelphia and New York, a beautiful assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS, consisting, in part, of

ROBE A' QUILLE, CRAPE DE ESPAGNE,
FANCY OPHUN BAREGE, PLAIN OPHUN BAREGE,
CHALLIES, DUCALS,
FRENCH LAWNS—BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
SCOTCH " " from 6¼ upwards
FANCY DRESS SILKS, BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FIGURED BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.,

in great variety. He would call especial attention to his stock of SHAWLS, which for *style, quality and variety*, cannot be surpassed, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The assortment of White Goods and Ladies' Dress Trimmings are all that fashion could desire. Among his stock of Ladies' Misses and Children's Gaiters and Shoes will be found a full line from the best city manufacturers.

His stock of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., is complete.

He hopes his Goods and PRICES (which by the way defy competition,) will meet the approval of all who call upon him. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

April 29,5m. CHAS. J. MANN.

H. FETTINGER'S GREAT CENTRAL LITERARY EMPORIUM, NO. 1, "ALTOONA HOUSE," ALTOONA, PA., Where may be had all the popular Publications of the day, such as Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, Novels and Romances, Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Copy Books, Blanks, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Drawing and Tissue Paper, Blank Books and in fact everything in the Stationary line. Toys, Notions and Games of every variety, Pictures and Picture Frames, Tobacco and Segars of the best quality, &c., &c

N. B.—We are sole Wholesale and Retail Agent, in this county, for ROHN'S CELEBRATED SALVE. It does positively cure all sores to which it is applied. Try it. [7-tf.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, CREAM Nuts and Filberts in store and for sale by
WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

RAISINS.—1,000 BOXES BUNCH and Layer Raisins in store and for sale by
WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

FIGS, DATES, PRUNES, CITRONS and Currants in store and for sale by
WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58 1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

CONFECTIONARY.—PLAIN AND fine Confectionary manufactured and for sale by
WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

YOU CAN ALWAYS OBTAIN ALL kinds of Flour and Feed by calling at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO call and test the merits of the articles kept by
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR.

LOTS FOR SALE.—12 BUILDING Lots, situate in different localities, in this Borough for sale on reasonable terms, by [27-tf.] J. SHOEMAKER.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES FOR JUNE, 1858.

R. FRANCE & Co.,

Managers of the Maryland State Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes

FOR JUNE, 1858.

They caution purchasers to Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The Maryland Lotteries have been in existence for Forty Years. They are drawn by a State officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money.—The whole country is flooded with bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞ Order in the Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, CLASS K,

To be drawn in Baltimore City, June 19, 1858.

☞ 13 Drawn Ballots out of 78,—63

Making the Prizes and Blanks equal. Every Package of 26 Tickets must contain 13 drawn numbers, so that there are 13 Prizes to 13 Blanks.

1 Grand Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1 Prize of	12,677	10 Prize of	2,500
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	254 Prize of	200
1 Prize of	5,000	65 Prize of	100
1 Prize of	5,000	65 Prize of	80
1 Prize of	5,000	65 Prize of	40
1 Prize of	5,000	4,810 Prize of	20
1 Prize of	5,000	27,040 Prize of	10
1 Prize of	5,000		

32,396 Prizes, amounting to $576,177.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50—Eighths $1.25.

A Certificate of Package of 26	Whole, costs		$149 50
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	74 75
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	37 37
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	18 68

HAVANA PLAN.

This is the old mode of Drawing. Prizes in one Wheel and Tickets in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

Every Prize paid in full without deduction!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA CLASS 7,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, June 26th, 1858.

20,960 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!

SPLENDID SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$35,000	4 Appr'x to	$300
1 Prize of	12,000	8 "	250
1 Prize of	4,000	8 "	200
1 Prize of	4,000	8 "	
1 Prize of	2,000	8 "	150
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	1,500	8 "	100
1 Prize of	1,500		
1 Prize of	1,240	8 "	80
1 Prize of	1,240		
1 Prize of	1,000	8 "	60
1 Prize of	1,000		
10 Prizes of	400	40 "	50
10 Prizes of	400	40 "	40
100 Prizes of	200	400 "	20
	20,000 Prizes of $8 each.		

The 20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the drawing of the Capital, whether odd or even.

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

A Managers' Certificate of 16 Wholes—where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for $96

Do.	do.	16 Halves;	48
Do.	do.	16 Quarters,	24
Do.	do.	16 Eighths,	12

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfaithfulness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to resume the correspondence business in their own name.

Order tickets from the Managers only.

Address all letters to R. FRANCE & CO.
March 4-1y] Baltimore, Md..

E. P. MIDDLETON & BROTHER, *Importers and Dealers in Wines and Liquors*, return their thanks to their friends for the liberal share of patronage heretofore bestowed, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, at the OLD ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 5 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, where they have a large assortment of WINES and LIQUORS of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most reasonable terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle Brandies:

BRANDIES.

Otard, Hennesy, Marett, Pinnett, Castillion, Martell, T Hines, Pellecorsin, J. J. Depuy & Co. A. Seignette, &c., &c.

WINES.

Champagne, Old Oporto, Burgundy, Madeira, Teneriffe, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon, Hock, Muscat & Malaga Wines of various brands and qualities.

Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; Peach, Apple, Lavender, Blackberry, Raspberry, Cherry and Ginger Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, an extensive stock of *OLD WHEAT, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKEYS*, of various grades, some of which we guarantee to be superior to any in the country.

☞ From our long experience in the business, and thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us. Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to. Great care taken in packing and shipping.

All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

Feb. 26-1y] E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.

SAVING FUND, FIVE PER CENT INTEREST, NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST CO., *Walnut street, S. W. Corner of Third, Philadelphia.* Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania.

Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 8 o'clock.

Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, *Pres't.*
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, *Vice-Pres't.*
WM. J. REED, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Henry L. Benner,	F. Carrol Brewster,
Edward L. Carter,	Joseph B. Barry,
Robert Selfridge,	Francis Lee,
Saml K. Ashton,	Joseph Yerkes,
C. Landreth Munns,	Henry Diefenderfer.

Money is received and payments made daily without notice.

The investments are made in REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities as the Charter requires [Mar2-5m.

W. CUNNINGHAM. D. CUNNINGHAM, R. CUNNINGHAM
D. IRWIN, G. DUNCAN.

CUNNINGHAMS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH CITY GLASS WORKS,

WAREHOUSE 109 WATER ST. AND 140 FIRST ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pittsburgh City Window Glass,

DRUGGISTS' GLASS-WARE,

AND AMERICAN CONVEX GLASS,

For Parlor Windows, Churches and Public Buildings.
Altoona, April 1, 1858-1y.]

ENTERPRISE WORKS,

NO. 136 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturers of Rifles, Guns, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

RIFLE GUNS.

We would call attention to our stock in the above line, knowing that we cannot be beat either in the quality or price. Being largely engaged in this branch of business, we defy all competion. All our rifles are warranted or no sale. Hardware, Sporting Materials, Cutlery, Pistols, Guns, Revolvers, Flasks, Belts, Powder, Shot, Balls, Caps, Fancy Hardware and Sporting Equipage, in all its variety, which we offer low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1858-1y.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.
Jan. 3, '58-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned, Agent for Blair county, will take short and long risks on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State.—Risks also taken on the lives of horses. Office in Masonic Temple.
March 18, 1858-1y. JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

LIQUORS.—A LARGE AMOUNT of well selected LIQUORS has been received at the "LOGAN HOUSE," Hollidaysburg, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, wholesale or retail. The man who wants has only to call. [Dec. 17, tf.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

RICH TOBACCO AND HIGHLY flavored Cigars, in abundance, can be had at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—500 boxes Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
WM. N. SHUGARD,
March 25, '58-1y] 191 North 3d street, Philadelphia.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
Jan. 3, '58-tf] KESSLER'S.

NONE BUT THE BEST CONFECtionaries, Nuts and Fruits kept at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

A FORTUNE FOR $2. $70,000 TO BE HAD FOR $10! ☞

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Managers of the Sparta Academy Lotteries, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for June, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, to which city they have removed their principal office.

CLASS 18,

To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, June 5, 1858.

CLASS 19,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, June 12, 1858.

CLASS 20,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

CLASS 21,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on Saturday, June 26, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!

Nearly one Prize to every Nine Tickets!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN JUNE.

1 Prize of	$70,000	4	Prize of		900
1 " "	30,000	4	" "		800
1 " "	10,000	4	" "		700
1 " "	6,0	4	" "		600
1 " "	4,000	50	Prizes of		500
1 " "	3,000	50	" "		200
1 " "	1,500	100	" "		125
1 " "	1,000	200	" "		100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $400 Approx'ting. to	$70,000	Prize are	$1,600	
4 " " 300	" "	30,000	" "	1,200
4 " " 200	" "	10,000	" "	800
4 " " 100	" "	4,000	" "	400
4 " " 75	" "	3,000	" "	300
4 " " 50	" "	1,500	" "	200
5,000 " " 20 are				100,000
5,485 Prizes amounting to				$320,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2.50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 40,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled in small tin tubes and placed in one Wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceeding and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11252, will be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example: if the number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets, where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Certificate of package of	10 Whole Tickets,	$80
" "	10 Half "	40
" "	10 Quarter "	20
" "	10 Eight "	10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, or receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.—Purchasers can have tickets ending in any number they may designate.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

All prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of 30 days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for tickets or certificates to

S. SWAN & CO., *Augusta, Ga.*

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atalanta, Ga. can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist.* [Jan.7-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES, *the great Substitute for Tobacco.*

It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISORDERS

to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

TOBACCO affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—as all who have ever used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES

Are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the Taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgence, completely the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system.

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 Cents per Box. A liberal discount to the Trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist.
March 18, 1y.] Cor. 2d and Race street, Phila.

JOHN BRYAR & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

AND

RECTIFYING DISTILLERS,

155 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,*

Beg leave respectfully to inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from the Importers, a large supply of the very choicest brands of Liquors Among their large assortment may be found

Wines, Brandies, Gin, Cordials, Jamaica Spirits,
St. Croix and New England Rum, Champagne,
Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Monongahela
and Rectified Whiskey,
Peach, Wild Cherry, Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry Brandies, &c., &c., &c.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. Country Dealers will find it to their advantage to call upon us, as we are determined to sell nothing but the very best.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1858-1y.

LOGAN HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of Blair county and others, that he has opened up the LOGAN HOUSE, formerly kept by Sheriff Ross, at the west end of Hollidaysburg, for the reception of strangers and travellers.—Everything connected with the house has been refitted in the new with the choicest furniture, &c., &c.

The house is large and commodious, and well calculated for convenience and comfort.

His TABLE will be furnished with the very best the market can afford, and no pains or trouble will be spared to render those who may choose to favor him with their patronage comfortable and happy during their stay with him.

His STABLING is ample, and an obliging and careful hostler will always be in attendance.
Dec. 17, 1857,—tf.] JOHN KEIFFER.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! In consequence of the hard times, I have concluded to put down the price of my OYSTERS to the lowest possible standard. They will hereafter be served up on the Chafing Dish at TWENTY CENTS, and roasted in the shell and served up with all other accompaniments, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. They will also be furnished, in every other way, at prices to correspond with the times.

JOHN KEIFFER,
Dec. 17, tf.] Logan House, Hollidaysburg.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at
KESSLER'S.

HAMS, SIDE, SHOULDER, DRIED Beef, &c., always on hand at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

EGGS, BUTTER AND ALL KINDS of country produce can be had at
June 18, '57-1y HENRY LEHR'S.

LOVERING AND NEW ORLEANS Syrup Molasses, at fair prices, at
June 18, '57-1y] HENRY LEHR'S.

GLASS 8x10 TO 20x24, AND CUT to order by G. W. KESSLER.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PENNA. Chartered 1855.

Board of 12 Trustees.—Faculty of 11 Teachers.

EMPHATICALLY THE BUSINESS MAN'S COLLEGE.

Largest and most complete Commercial College in the United States.

In daily attendance upwards of 200 Students.

FACULTY.

F. W. JENKINS, PRINCIPAL.
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Accounts & Book-keeping.
I. I. HITCHCOCK, Professor of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculations.
JOHN FLEMING, Author of the "National System of Book-keeping," Lecturer on Business, its Customs and Usages
J. V. BENTLINGER, Professor of Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Phonography.
A. COWLEY and A. P. DOUTHETT, Professors of Pla and Ornamental Penmanship.
D. BACON, Lecturer on Political Economy.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
JAMES W. KENNEDY, of "Kennedy's Bank Note Review," Lecturer on Counterfeit, Altered and Spurious Bank Notes.

DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

To furnish the best means for acquiring a THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION, in the shortest time and at the least expense, comprising instruction in

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

as applied to Merchandising, Banking, Railroading, &c.

STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING,

With all the recent improvements, taught without extra charge.

PENMANSHIP.

Rapid Writing, with every variety and style of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

ARITHMETIC.

And a thorough course of Counting House Calculations.

COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED NOTES.

Full instructions given in this important branch of business education.

LECTURES DAILY, ON BOOK-KEEPING,

Usages, Laws and Customs of Commerce, Finance and Banking, Political Economy, Counterfeit Notes, and other subjects having practical relation to active business.

TERMS, &c.

Book-keeping, Full Commercial Course,	$35,00
Stationary, about	5,00
Board per week, can be obtained for	2.50

☞ Students are not charged extra for Steamboat Book-keeping, Arithmetic or Diploma.

STUDENTS

Can enter at any time—(no vacation) review at pleasure—time unlimited—usual length of course from eight to twelve weeks.

REFERENCE.

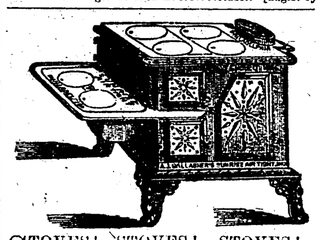
Four hundred and eighty-seven students entering from th City alone within one year besides the many from the country

DIRECTIONS.

Specimens of Writing and Circulars, containing full information, sent by mail free of charge.

Address F. W. JENKINS,
Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ PREMIUM PENMANSHIP.—No less than EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS were awarded this College in the fall of 1857, over all competitors, for best writing. These, with other previous premiums, were given in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and in Louisville, Ky., at the United States Fair, and all for work actually done with PEN and INK, and not for *Engraved* Penmanship. Our Penmen are fully competent to do their own work without the *aid* of the engraver to make it respectable. [aug.27-1y



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned has for sale, at his Store in Masonic Temple, a large assortment of

GALLAHER'S SUNRISE AIRTIGHT

Cooking Stove, a new and splendid Large Oven, Flat Top Stove, for Coal or Wood patented 1856.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agt.*

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Sept. 11, '56-tf.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE at McCormick's Store.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, (or at least credit will not be given to any other than those who are *willing and can* give satisfactory reference and assurance of prompt monthly payment,) and desiring to make it the interest of all to patronize our store, we have made a very great reduction in the prices of all descriptions of goods, and will give our entire time and attention to keeping up an assortment to suit the wants of our customers, such as

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CEDARWARE,
STONEWARE.

Gaiters, Slippers, Hats and Caps, Dried Fruit, etc., all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

All articles of produce taken in exchange for goods at their highest market price.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to share the patronage of those who are in want of goods. [March 25-tf.

THE SUMMER SEASON—JESSE SMITH would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and the public generally that he has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

Which he purchased at low prices for cash and will sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at but a small advance on the original cost. His stock comprises HATS and CAPS of every description, size and shape. All who are in want of anything in his line will do well to give him a call, as he feels confident he can suit the most fastidious, in quality and price.

He is always ready and willing to exhibit his stock *free of charge*, so that none need fear to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember that his store is on Virginia street, directly opposite the Lutheran Church. [April 8-6m.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work. He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

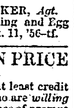
Remember my shop is on Main street, next door to B. Kerr's old stand, now W. O'Neil's.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

Altoona, May 27, 1858.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.



Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SHOEMAKER.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.
Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

CONVEYANCING.—ALL KINDS of writing done at the shortest notice.—Deeds, Mortgages, &c., executed in the neatest manner by
JOHN SHOEMKER,
Jan. 3, 1857-tf.] Masonic Temple, Altoona.

CAST IRON RAILING AND ALL kinds of Castings executed to order, also Tin Spouting put up to order, at shortest notice, apply to
J. SHOEMAKER, *Agent for*
Jan. 3, 1856-tf. McLANAHAN, WATSON & Co.

SETTEES FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned has on hand a lot of Settees which he will sell cheap for cash. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
March 25-tf.] Masonic Temple.

QUEENSWARE, JUST RECEIVED. A large and fashionable assortment at the store of
J. B HILEMAN.

RIO COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA AND all kind of Groceries for sale by
June 18, 1857-1y] HENRY LEHR.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT ARE POSITIVELY

Curable by Inhalation,

which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact through the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect